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Date of Filing : 05 JUL 2002

Application Number : PCT/SG02/00163 [withdrawn]

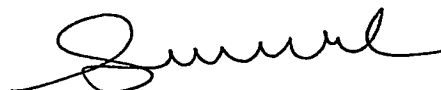
REC'D 16 JUL 2003

WIPO PCT

Applicant(s) /
Proprietor(s) of Patent : PHILIPS ELECTRONICS SINGAPORE PTE
LTD

Title of Invention : TELEVISION AND RECEIVER WITH
ISOLATED INPUTS

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PSG020014WOP

0	For receiving Office use only	
0-1	International Application No.	PCT/SG 0 2 / 0 0 1 6 3
0-2	International Filing Date	05 JUL 2002 (05-07-02)
0-3	Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"	REGISTRY OF PATENTS (SINGAPORE) PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION
0-4	Form - PCT/RO/101 PCT Request	
0-4-1	Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.92 (updated 01.06.2002)
0-5	Petition The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty	
0-6	Receiving Office (specified by the applicant)	Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (RO/SG)
0-7	Applicant's or agent's file reference	PSG020014WOP
I	Title of invention	TELEVISION AND RECEIVER WITH ISOLATED INPUTS
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V	Designation of States		
V-1	Regional Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	EP: AT BE CH&LI CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT (except BG CZ EE SK TR)	
V-2	National Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	SG	
V-5	Precautionary Designation Statement In addition to the designations made under items V-1, V-2 and V-3, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) of the State(s) indicated under item V-6 below. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit.		
V-6	Exclusion(s) from precautionary designations	NONE	
VI	Priority claim	NONE	
VII-1	International Searching Authority Chosen	European Patent Office (EPO) (ISA/EP)	
VIII	Declarations	Number of declarations	
VIII-1	Declaration as to the identity of the inventor	-	
VIII-2	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent	-	
VIII-3	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application	-	
VIII-4	Declaration of Inventorship (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)	-	
VIII-5	Declaration as to non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty	-	
IX	Check list	number of sheets	electronic file(s) attached
IX-1	Request (including declaration sheets)	3	-
IX-2	Description	7	-
IX-3	Claims	3	-
IX-4	Abstract	1	EZABST00.TXT
IX-5	Drawings	1	-
IX-7	TOTAL	15	

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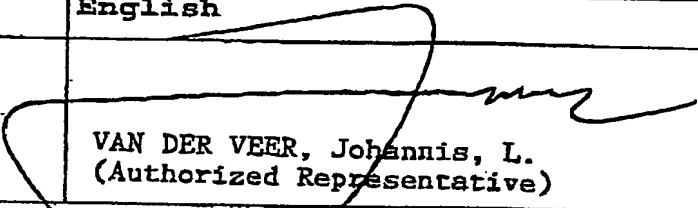
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	Accompanying Items	paper document(s) attached	electronic file(s) attached
IX-8	Fee calculation sheet	✓	-
IX-11	Copy of general power of attorney	✓	-
IX-17	PCT-EASY diskette	-	Diskette
IX-19	Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract		
IX-20	Language of filing of the international application	English	
X	Signature of applicant, agent or common representative		
X-1	Name (LAST, First)	VAN DER VEER, Johannes, L.	
X-2	Capacity	(Authorized Representative)	

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10-1	Date of actual receipt of the purported international application	5 JUL 2002 (05-07-02)
10-2	Drawings:	
10-2-1	Received	
10-2-2	Not received	
10-3	Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application	
10-4	Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT Article 11(2)	
10-5	International Searching Authority	ISA/EP
10-6	Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid	

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Television and receiver with isolated inputs

The invention relates to a receiver comprising a first input for receiving a first signal and comprising a second input for receiving a second signal and comprising a switching circuit with at least two first switches to be activated in a first mode and with at least two second switches to be activated in a second mode and comprising a control circuit for controlling the switching circuit.

The invention also relates to a switching circuit and a control circuit for use in such a receiver, to a television comprising such a receiver, and to a method comprising the steps of at a first input receiving a first signal and at a second input receiving a second signal, activating at least two first switches in a first mode, and activating at least two second switches in a second mode, and controlling the switching.

Such a receiver is for example a television receiver having the first (shielded) input to be coupled to for example a satellite disk or a cable or a television antenna for receiving first signals like for example television signals and having the second (shielded or unshielded) input to be coupled to for example a radio antenna (when for example shielded) or a wire (when for example unshielded) for receiving second signals like for example Frequency Modulated radio signals or FM radio signals. Generally, the first switches are located parallelly to the first input and are activated (made conducting) in a first (television) mode and the second switches are located anti-serially to the second input and are activated (made conducting) in a second (radio) mode, for example.

A prior art receiver is known from US 6,020,936, which discloses in its second figure a TVIN (the first input) and a FMIN (second input) coupled to each other via four diodes D1-D4 (switches) of which in a TV mode D1 and D3 are conducting and D2 and D4 are not and in a FM mode D2 and D4 are conducting and D1 and D3 are not. This conducting and non-conducting is controlled by a control circuit generating the TV/FM signal (control signal). In view of TVIN, D1 and D3 are located parallelly, and in view of FMIN, D2 and D4 are located anti-serially.

The known receiver is disadvantageous, inter alia, due to strong second signals (strong FM signals) arriving via the second input (FMIN) disturbing the first signals (TV signals).

5 It is an object of the invention, inter alia, of providing a receiver as defined in the preamble in which there is a reduced disturbance of any first signals by strong second signals. The invention is defined by the independent claims. The dependent claims define advantageous embodiments.

10 By isolating the inputs from each other via at least two switches, compared to the prior art US 6,020,936 where there is a coupling via just one switch D1 (plus one or more other elements) between the inputs, the inputs in the receiver according to the invention are much better isolated from each other. Even strong second signals can no longer disturb any first signals. Due to this better isolation, the first switches and the second switches now require (separated) first control signals and second control signals. When supplying the
15 second control signal to (non-common points of) the (anti-serial) second switches, one of the first switches can be coupled advantageously to the common point of these (anti-serial) second switches.

20 The invention is based upon an insight, inter alia, that more switches in a coupling will bring more isolation, and is based upon a basic idea, inter alia, that one of the first switches should be shifted from (prior art) the non-common point of the anti-serial second switches - which non-common point is coupled to the second input - to (invention) the common point of these anti-serial second switches.

25 The invention solves the problem, inter alia, of providing a receiver as defined in the preamble which better isolates the inputs from each other, and is advantageous, inter alia, in that this kind of receivers no longer need different switching circuits for shielded second inputs and unshielded second inputs.

30 A first embodiment of the receiver according to the invention as defined in claim 2 is advantageous in that the first switches are diodes of which the anodes are coupled to the first input via one or more elements, with the second switches being diodes of which the cathodes form a common point. By supplying the first control signal to the anodes of the first switches and supplying the second control signal to the anodes of the second switches, the prior art inverter can be avoided. The diodes are advantageous low cost switches.

A second embodiment of the receiver according to the invention as defined in claim 3 is advantageous in that the cathode of the one of the first switches is coupled to the

common point and that the cathode of the other one of the first switches is coupled to a filter-input via one or more elements, with an anode of one of the second switches being coupled to the second input via one or more elements and with an anode of the other one of the second switches being coupled to the filter-input via one or more elements. The elements for
5 example comprise capacitors, inductors, resistors etc. for filtering purposes.

A third embodiment of the receiver according to the invention as defined in claim 4 is advantageous in that the receiver comprises a low band filter comprising the filter-input for low band filtering television signals and radio signals. The low band filter is then used for both kinds of signals, which is advantageous. Usually, there will be more filters, like
10 a medium band filter and a high band filter, coupled to the first input via one or more elements for medium band filtering and high band filtering television signals.

A fourth embodiment of the receiver according to the invention as defined in claim 5 is advantageous in that the control circuit comprises a third switch of which a first contact is coupled to a common point of a first serial circuit of two resistors of which the
15 non-common points are coupled to the anodes of the first switches, with the control circuit further comprising a fourth switch of which a first contact is coupled to a second contact of the first transistor and to a common point of a second serial circuit of two resistors of which the non-common points are coupled to the anodes of the second switches, with the common point of the second switches being coupled to ground via a resistor. This control circuit is an
20 advantageous low cost, low complex control circuit. The resistor between the common point and ground allows both second switches to be biased reversibly for improved non-conduction.

A fifth embodiment of the receiver according to the invention as defined in claim 6 is advantageous in that the third switch comprises a first transistor and the fourth
25 switch comprises a second transistor, with first contacts of the transistors being collectors, with second contacts of the transistors being bases, and with emitters of the transistors being coupled to ground, with the collectors each via at least one resistor being coupled to a first voltage source and with the basis of the first transistor being coupled to the collector of the second transistor via a resistor and with a basis of the second transistor being coupled to a
30 second voltage source via at least one resistor. This control circuit generates the first control signal and the second control signal dependently upon the voltage sources and can therefore be controlled easily. The transistors are advantageous low cost switches.

Embodiments of the switching circuit according to the invention, of the control circuit according to the invention, of the television according to the invention and of

the method according to the invention correspond with the embodiments of the receiver according to the invention.

These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiments(s) described hereinafter.

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The sole figure illustrates in block diagram form an embodiment of a receiver according to the invention comprising a switching circuit according to the invention and a control circuit according to the invention.

10

The receiver 1 according to the invention comprises a switching circuit 2 according to the invention and a control circuit 3 according to the invention.

15

Switching circuit 2 comprises two first switches 21,22 like for example diodes and two second switches 23,24 like for example diodes. An anode of diode 21 is coupled to ground via an element 65 for example comprising a capacitor and to a first non-common point of a first serial circuit 61,62 comprising resistors 61 and 62, of which a second non-common point is coupled to an anode of diode 22 and to a high band filter 16 and to a first input 11 via an element 13 for example comprising a capacitor. First input 11 is further coupled to a medium band filter 15.

20

A cathode of diode 22 is coupled via an element 66 for example comprising a capacitor to a filter-input of a low band filter 17 and to an element 67 for example comprising a capacitor, which is further coupled to an anode of diode 24. A cathode of diode 24 is coupled to a cathode of diode 21 and to a cathode of diode 23 and is coupled to ground via a resistor 63 and to the cathode of diode 22 via a resistor 64. An anode of diode 23 is coupled to a second input 12 via an element 14 for example comprising a capacitor.

25

Control circuit 3 comprises a third switch 31 for example in the form of a first transistor 31 (npn) of which an emitter is coupled to ground and of which a collector (first contact) is coupled to a common point of the first serial circuit 61,62 and via resistors 73,76 to a first voltage source 77,78. A basis (second contact) of first transistor 31 is coupled via a resistor 75 to a common point of a second serial circuit 71,72 comprising resistors 71 and 72, of which a first non-common point is coupled to the anode of diode 23 and of which a second non-common point is coupled to the anode of diode 24. Control circuit 3 further comprises a fourth switch 32 for example in the form of a second transistor 32 (npn).

30

The common point of the second serial circuit 71,72 is further coupled to a collector (first contact) of the second transistor 32 (npn) and via a resistor 74 and via the

resistor 76 to the first voltage source 77,78. An emitter of second transistor 32 is coupled to ground, and a basis (second contact) is coupled via a resistor 79 to a second voltage source 80,81. Both voltage sources 77,78 and 80,81 comprise an internal resistance 77,80 and a source 78,81.

5 Receiver 1 functions as follows. In a first mode like for example a television mode, for example the first voltage source 77,78 is switched on and the second voltage source 80,81 is switched on. As a result, first transistor 31 is non-conductive, second transistor 32 is conductive, first diodes 21,22 are conductive and second diodes 23,24 are non-conductive, and first signals like for example television signals arriving at first input 11
10 flow to medium band filter 15 and via element 13 to high band filter 16 and via element 13 and diode 22 and element 66 to low band filter 17. Second signals like for example Frequency Modulated radio signals arriving at second input 12 are blocked by non-conductive diodes 23,24.

In a second mode like for example a radio mode, for example the first voltage source 77,78 is switched on and the second voltage source 80,81 is switched off. As a result, first transistor 31 is conductive, second transistor 32 is non-conductive, first diodes 21,22 are non-conductive and second diodes 23,24 are conductive, and first signals like for example television signals arriving at first input 11 are blocked by non-conductive diode 22. Second signals like for example Frequency Modulated radio signals arriving at second input 12 now
15 flow via element 14 and conductive diodes 23,24 and element 67 to low band filter 17.

For both modes, one low band filter 17 can be advantageously used for both inputs 11,12. By isolating the inputs 11,12 from each other via at least two diodes 23,21, compared to the prior art US 6,020,936 where there is a coupling via just one diode 21 (plus one or more other elements) between the inputs 11,12, with diode 21 according to this prior
25 art not being coupled to the cathode of diode 23 but to the anode of diode 23, the inputs 11,12 in the receiver 1 according to the invention are much better isolated from each other. Even strong second signals like strong radio signals can no longer disturb any first signals like television signals. Due to this better isolation, the first diodes 21,22 and the second diodes 23,24 now require (separated) first control signals arriving via the first serial circuit of
30 resistors 61,62 and second control signals arriving via the second serial circuit of resistors 71,72. When supplying the second control signal to non-common points of the anti-serial second diodes 23,24, one of the first diodes 21 can be coupled advantageously to the common point of these anti-serial second diodes 23,24.

In the first mode, the resistor 63 forms a voltage divider together with resistors 62 and 73 for the first voltage source 77,78 and thereby allows both second diodes 23,24 to be biased reversibly for improved non-conduction (the voltage at the anodes of these first diodes can then be lower than the voltage at their cathodes). As a result, intermodulation products due to non-linearities of switching diodes are avoided.

The invention is based upon an insight, inter alia, that more switches in a coupling will bring more isolation, and is based upon a basic idea, inter alia, that one of the first switches 21,22 should be shifted from (prior art) the non-common point of the anti-serial second switches 23,24 - which non-common point is coupled to the second input 12 - to (invention) the common point of these anti-serial second switches 23,24.

The invention solves the problem, inter alia, of providing a receiver 1 which better isolates the inputs 11,12 from each other, and is advantageous, inter alia, in that this kind of receivers 1 no longer need different switching circuits 2 for shielded second inputs 12 and unshielded second inputs 12.

The switches 21-24 can be diodes or can be transistors etc. The transistors 31 and 32 can be npn transistors or pnp transistors or FETs or MOSFETs etc. and can comprise other embodiments of general switches. The elements can be much more complex and other elements are not to be excluded and certain elements may be combined and/or deleted (like for example either resistor 76 or resistors 73,74), and further inputs and/or further filters and/or further modes are not to be excluded, this all without departing from the scope of this invention.

For example serially to each filter 15-17 there may be an inductor. Between input 11 and element 13 there may be for example an element group of a capacitor Ca of which both sides are coupled to ground each via an inductor La,Lb, with a parallel circuit of a capacitor Cb and an inductor Lc being coupled serially to the capacitor Ca. Instead of element 14 being coupled to resistor 71 and the anode of diode 23, there may be for example an element group of a parallel circuit of a capacitor Cx and an inductor Lx coupled to the input 12 and via a capacitor Cw to the anode of the diode 23, with both sides of the capacitor Cy being coupled to ground, a first side (which is coupled to the parallel circuit) via an inductor Ly and a second side (which is coupled to the anode) via a serial circuit of an inductor Lz and a capacitor Cz, of which serial circuit the common point is then coupled to the resistor 71. And serially to low band filter 17, there may be for example a parallel circuit of a capacitor and a resistor.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned embodiments illustrate rather than limit the invention, and that those skilled in the art will be able to design many alternative embodiments without departing from the scope of the appended claims. In the claims, any reference signs placed between parentheses shall not be construed as limiting the claim. The word "comprising" does not exclude the presence of elements or steps other than those listed in a claim. The word "a" or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements. The invention can be implemented by means of hardware comprising several distinct elements, and by means of a suitably programmed computer. In the device claim enumerating several means, several of these means can be embodied by one and the same item of hardware. The mere fact that certain measures are recited in mutually different dependent claims does not indicate that a combination of these measures cannot be used to advantage.

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CLAIMS:

1. Receiver comprising:
a first input for receiving a first signal;
a second input for receiving a second signal;
a switching circuit with at least two first switches to be activated in a first
5 mode and with at least two second switches to be activated in a second mode; and
a control circuit for controlling the switching circuit,
characterized in that at least one of the first switches and at least one of the
second switches together isolate at least one of the inputs from the other, with the control
circuit supplying a first control signal to the first switches and supplying a second control
10 signal to the second switches.
2. Receiver according to claim 1, characterized in that the first switches are
diodes of which the anodes are coupled to the first input via one or more elements, with the
second switches being diodes of which the cathodes form a common point.
15
3. Receiver according to claim 2, characterized in that the cathode of the one of
the first switches is coupled to the common point and that the cathode of the other one of the
first switches is coupled to a filter-input via one or more elements, with an anode of one of
the second switches being coupled to the second input via one or more elements and with an
20 anode of the other one of the second switches being coupled to the filter-input via one or
more elements.
4. Receiver according to claim 3, characterized in that the receiver comprises a
low band filter comprising the filter-input for low band filtering television signals and radio
25 signals.
5. Receiver according to claim 4, characterized in that the control circuit
comprises a third switch of which a first contact is coupled to a common point of a first serial
circuit of two resistors of which the non-common points are coupled to the anodes of the first

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switches, with the control circuit further comprising a fourth switch of which a first contact is coupled to a second contact of the third switch and to a common point of a second serial circuit of two resistors of which the non-common points are coupled to the anodes of the second switches, with the common point of the second switches being coupled to ground via a resistor.

6. Receiver according to claim 5, characterized in that the third switch comprises a first transistor and the fourth switch comprises a second transistor, with first contacts of the transistors being collectors, with second contacts of the transistors being bases, and with emitters of the transistors being coupled to ground, with the collectors each via at least one resistor being coupled to a first voltage source and with the basis of the first transistor being coupled to the collector of the second transistor via a resistor and with a basis of the second transistor being coupled to a second voltage source via at least one resistor.

7. Switching circuit for use in a receiver comprising a first input for receiving a first signal, a second input for receiving a second signal, and the switching circuit with at least two first switches to be activated in a first mode and with at least two second switches to be activated in a second mode, characterized in that at least one of the first switches and at least one of the second switches together isolate at least one of the inputs from the other.

8. Control circuit for use in a receiver comprising a first input for receiving a first signal, a second input for receiving a second signal, a switching circuit with at least two first switches to be activated in a first mode and with at least two second switches to be activated in a second mode, and the control circuit for controlling the switching circuit, characterized in that at least one of the first switches and at least one of the second switches together isolate at least one of the inputs from the other, with the control circuit supplying a first control signal to the first switches and supplying a second control signal to the second switches.

9. Television comprising a receiver comprising a first input for receiving a first signal and comprising a second input for receiving a second signal and comprising a switching circuit with at least two first switches to be activated in a first mode and with at least two second switches to be activated in a second mode and comprising a control circuit for controlling the switching circuit, characterized in that at least one of the first switches and at least one of the second switches together isolate at least one of the inputs from the other,

with the control circuit supplying a first control signal to the first switches and supplying a second control signal to the second switches.

10. Method comprising the steps of:

at a first input receiving a first signal;

at a second input receiving a second signal;

activating at least two first switches in a first mode;

activating at least two second switches in a second mode; and

controlling the switching,

characterized in that at least one of the first switches and at least one of the second switches together isolate at least one of the inputs from the other, with the step of controlling comprising the steps of supplying a first control signal to the first switches and of supplying a second control signal to the second switches.

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ABSTRACT:

Receivers (1) comprising television and radio inputs (11,12) for receiving television and radio signals and comprising switching circuits (2) with two first switches (21,22) to be activated in a first mode and located parallelly to the television input (11) and with two second switches (23,24) to be activated in a second mode and located anti-serially to the radio input (12), and control circuits (3) for controlling the switching circuits (2) are modified in such a way that strong radio signals can no longer disturb the television signals. Thereby one of the first switches (21) and one of the second switches (23) together isolate the inputs (11,12) from each other, and the control circuit (3) supplies a first control signal to the first switches (21,22) and supplies a second control signal to non-common points of the anti-serial second switches (23,24). This kind of receivers (1) no longer need different switching circuits (2) for shielded radio inputs and unshielded radio inputs. The switches (21,22,23,24) are diodes, and the control circuit (3) comprises transistors (31,32) for controlling the diodes.

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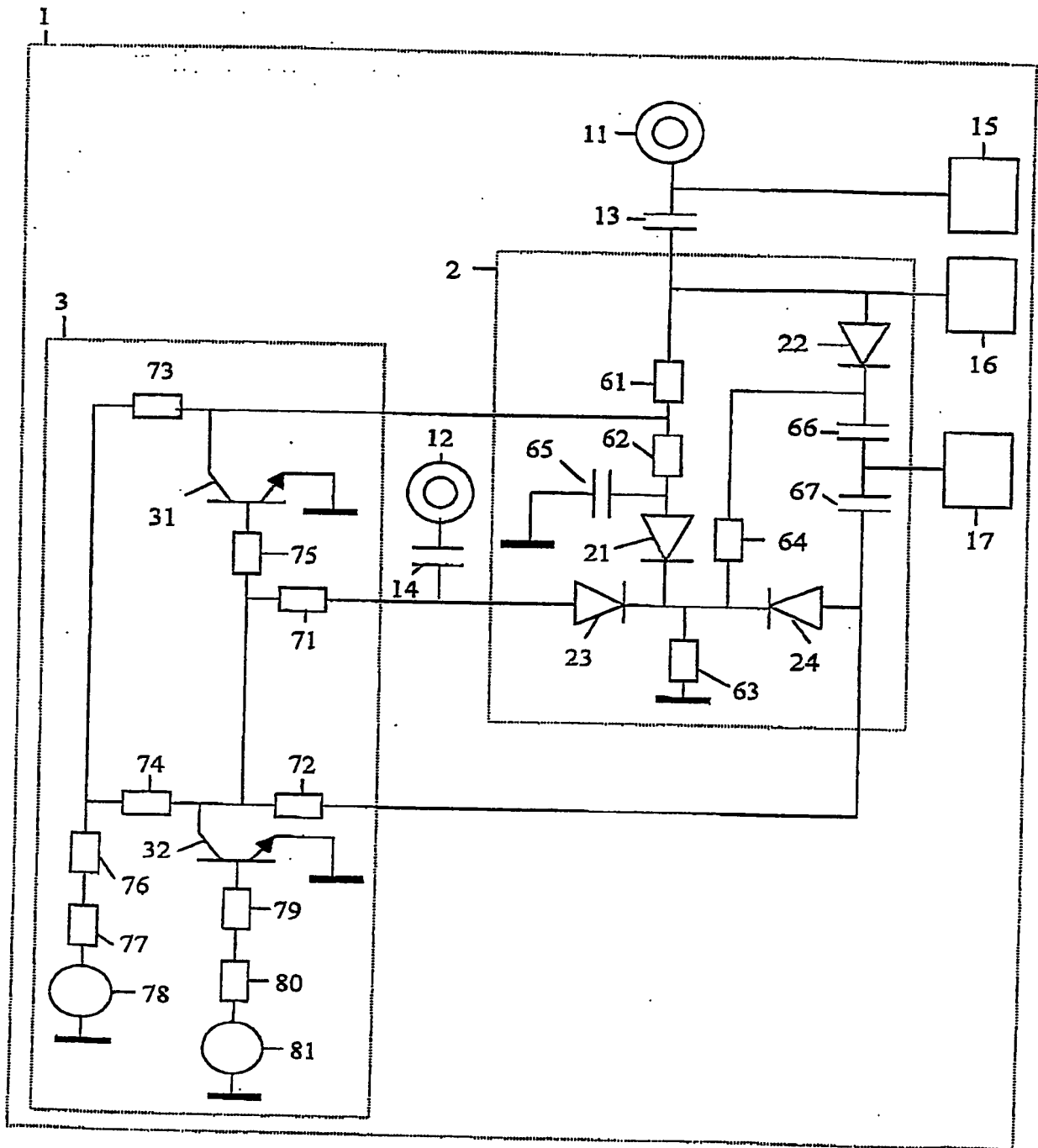


Fig. 1